tinguished by lack of heavy fold on the columella and short spire, excavated near the apex.

Acteocina culcitella intermedia, new sub species. Description: Shell cylindrical, with short spire, the latter, however, not excavated at the apex. Columellar fold wanting or only slightly indicated. Lip and aperture as in A. c. eximia. Type number 1015 collection of Los Angeles County Museum, dredged by G. Willett in 30 fathoms at Catalina Island, California, August 11, 1928. Measurements of type in millimeters: Alt. 14, Diam. 5.7, Alt. of spire 1.65. Paratypes in collections of A. M. Strong and the writer.

Intermedia is easily separated from typical culcitella by much shorter spire and absence of heavy columellar fold; it differs from eximia in more pointed and unexcavated spire. All of the specimens of intermedlia seen by the writer have been dredged in from twenty to forty fathoms off the southern California coast. A few specimens of apparent intergrades between intermcdia and eximia were dredged in twenty-five fathoms near Craig, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, while at Forrester Island, fifty miles to the southeast, only eximia was found.

Los Angeles County Museum,
Los Angeles, California.

ACMAEA TESTUDINALIS MƯLL. IN CABSCOOK BAY, EAST-
PORT, MAINE

BY OLOF O. NYLANDER

During the summer of 1906 I spent a month-from the middle of June to the middle of July, collecting fossils in
region about Eastport. Nearly all the fossiliferous rocks are best exposed in the tidal area and while collecting I sometimes came upon large colonies of living mollusks. On July 5, at Denbow Point, Cobscook Bay, six miles west of Eastport, the rocks at low tide were literally covered with limpets of all sizes; they extended a foot or more above low-water mark. In the water just below the rocks Buccinum undatum and Colus stimpsoni were also obtained. Most of my limpets have been distributed among collectors and only 28 specimens remain in my collection. The color markings vary considerable and two are plain gray ; the following measurements, including the largest and smallest from the locality show to what extent the specimens vary.

| Length |  | Width |  | Height |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 43 | mm. | 33 | mm. | 12 | mm. |
| $421 / 2$ | mm. | $321 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. | 13 | mm. |  |
| $411 / 2$ | mm. | 31 | mm. | $121 / 2$ | mm. |
| 41 | mm. | 32 | mm. | 14 | mm. |
| 41 | mm. | 32 | mm. | 11 | mm. |
| 35 | mm. | 27 | mm. | 10 | mm. |
| $311 / 2$ | mm. | 25 | mm. | 10 | mm. |
| 25 | mm. | 19 | mm. | 9 | mm. |
| $201 / 2$ | mm. | 15 | mm. | 6 | mm. |
| $141 / 2$ | mm. | 11 | mm. | 4 | mm. |

Any one interested in the study of Acmaea testudinalis and other northern mollusks should consult the following paper: "Northern and Arctic Invertebrates in the collection of the Swedish State Museum (Riksmuseum) by Dr. Nils Odhner (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakadem. Handlingar, Band 48, no. 1, 1912). This paper is in English and gives the geographical and bathymetrical distribution, color variation. etc. Dr. Nils Odhner is a very active worker in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and has published many papers of interest to all workers on New England mollusca.

